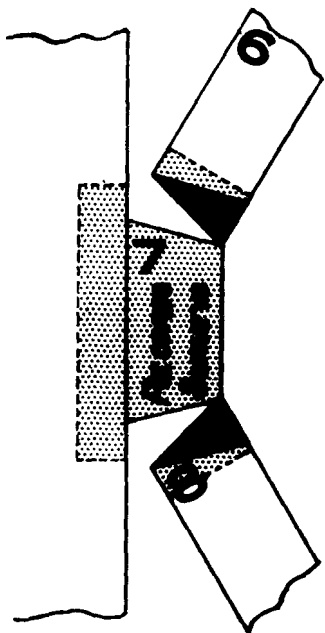

**HOW TO USE
THESE SEPARATORS**

Use one page for
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Select appropriate
tab, add further
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it with scotch
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Form NEW-69B
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BRITISH EMPIRE
CANCER CAMPAIGN
FOR RESEARCH



FORTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT
COVERING THE YEAR
1967

PART I
THE CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT AND THE
ACCOUNTS OF THE CENTRAL
ORGANISATION

THE CHAIRMEN'S STATEMENTS AND THE ACCOUNTS OF THE AUTONOMOUS
COUNCILS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN FOR RESEARCH ARE
ALSO INCLUDED FOR INFORMATION AND INTEREST

with identical doses of the carcinogen when new-born, had a very low incidence of leukaemia, in both hybrids leukaemia was prevalent at an incidence of approximately 50 per cent. In the A Strain, the incidence was zero and in C57BL it was approximately 6 per cent.

Feeding of Blue Asbestos to Rats (G. M. BONSER and D. B. CLAYSON)

An experiment was performed to ascertain whether, on feeding asbestos to rats, peritoneal tumours could be induced, due to the theoretical passage of fibres through the intestinal wall into the peritoneal cavity.

Sixty-five Sprague Dawley rats (thirty-six female and twenty-nine male) were fed Oxo Diet 41B and kept as controls. Forty similar rats (sixteen female and twenty-four male) at the age of 12 weeks were fed on the same diet in powder form into which was mixed 1,500 mg./kg. Cape blue asbestos supplied as a light fluffy powder. Water was added to make a stiff paste and this was moulded into flat cakes which were dried in an oven at 56° C. It was calculated that each rat which survived to 75 weeks ingested 1.9 g. asbestos. Of the control rats, sixteen females and nine males survived from 75 to 86 weeks. In two females a mammary fibroadenoma was observed and in one a reticulum cell sarcoma of the liver. In the remaining animals there were no tumours. The pituitary gland was not examined. Many rats suffered from pulmonary infection with bronchiectasis.

Of the treated rats, six females and six males survived from 75 to 78 weeks. No tumours were observed, nor were there any lesions in the intestinal wall which might have suggested a previous absorption of asbestos fibres. A microscopical search for fibres in sections of thirty organs was also negative. This experiment failed to demonstrate absorption of asbestos fibres from the intestine. This may have been due to the low dose employed, or to the high mortality of the rats before 75 weeks of experiment.

Carcinogenesis in Tissue Culture (J. O. LAWS and A. FLAKS)

Work on the induction of pulmonary tumours by carcinogen treatment *in vitro* has continued. It is possible to induce tumours of the lung by exposure of lung tissue to carcinogen for 8 days *in vitro*, followed by subcutaneous implantation into the flank of normal mice.

Present work is concerned with the time of exposure needed for the carcinogenic effect to occur *in vitro*. Pieces of lung tissue from embryo and 1-month-old BALB/c mice were cultured for periods varying from 1 to 6 days in normal Trowell's medium to which 4 µg./ml. 20-methylcholanthrene had been added. They were subsequently implanted subcutaneously into adult mice of the same strain. Tissues were taken for histological examination before implantation. Implants were removed and examined three months after implantation and then at monthly